

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
10 January 2002 (10.01.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/02668 A2**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: C08G 65/00
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/21143
- (22) International Filing Date: 3 July 2001 (03.07.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 09/609,385 3 July 2000 (03.07.2000) US
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ADHESIVES RESEARCH, INC. [US/US]; 400 Seaks Run Road, Glen Rock, PA 17327 (US).
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): MALIK, Ranjit [IN/US]; 3615 Rimrock Road, York, PA 17402 (US).
- (74) Agent: HELLWEGE, James, W.; Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP, P.O. Box 747, Falls Church, VA 22040-0747 (US).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 02/02668 A2

(54) Title: AMBIFUNCTIONAL PERFLUORINATED POLYETHERS

(57) Abstract: A novel crosslinkable ambifunctional perfluorinated polyether is provided wherein the polyether is defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_3F_2O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether by addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction, and  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer of from 1 to 4. The mole ratio of  $M_1$  and  $X_2$  is 1:1. A release film may be formed from the cross-linked perfluorinated polyether.

## AMBIFUNCTIONAL PERFLUORINATED POLYETHERS

BACKGROUND OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether and method  
5 of preparation thereof, a release film and an adhesive tape formed thereof.

Release coatings are used to control or diminish the adhesion between an adhesive and a  
backing or substrate to which the adhesive is applied. Release coatings may be employed in  
conjunction with release films, release liners, non-stick carrier webs, and coatings for paper and  
polymer substrates. A release coating may also comprise a component of a multi-layer or  
10 laminated construction. For example, a typical multi-layer or laminated construction may  
comprise a pressure sensitive adhesive attached to a foamed or non foamed sheet or film, with  
one or more release layers being employed on one or more of the backing or adhesive layers.  
The release layer in such a construction may serve as a protective layer during handling or  
storage, especially when the adhesive layer is wound upon itself such as in the form of an  
15 adhesive tape.

Perfluorinated polyethers have been used as release coatings. See, for example, U.S.  
Patent Nos. 4,321,404; 4,472,480; 4,567,073; 4,820,588; and 4,830,910; as well as European  
Patent application Nos. 89,820; 98,698; 98,699; 244,839; 249,048; 337,346; 519,406;  
622,353; 622,391; 812,890; and 812,891. Perfluorinated polyethers can be either non-reactive  
20 oils (i.e., do not contain a reactive functionality), monofunctional or difunctional by nature,  
depending upon the number of terminal functional groups which are present on the polyether.  
However, the prior art focuses on use of identical functionalities in the preparation of such  
difunctional polyethers. The use of identical difunctionalities limits the ability of one skilled in  
the art to tailor the morphology of the network structure of the crosslinked perfluorinated  
polyether. Being able to control the morphology provides a means to tailor the release  
25 characteristics of the cured polyethers.

The practice of the prior art is dependent on the use of solvents to coat the perfluorinated  
polyethers. The use of solvents is a cause for safety, health and environmental pollution

concerns. The ability to coat and cure perfluorinated polyethers of the present invention without the use of solvents is an advantage over the prior art.

The practice of the prior art is also dependent on the use of initiators, photoinitiators and catalysts (e.g., tin containing catalysts) that can leach out of the cured coating. The need of the sensitive electronics and medical markets for ultraclean materials imposes stringent demands on the amounts of leachable material in the coating.

### OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a novel crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether for use in the production of a release film.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a novel crosslinked perfluorinated polyether release coating for use in conjunction with adhesives.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide an adhesive tape which includes a novel crosslinked perfluorinated polyether release coating.

Furthermore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a novel perfluorinated polyether that can be coated without the use of solvents (also called a 100% solid formulation) and subsequently be crosslinked.

The stringent requirements of the electronics and healthcare markets demand that the release liner be ultraclean. It is accordingly also an object of the present invention to provide chemistries that support the use of non-migrating initiators and catalysts, especially tin free catalyst systems.

In accordance with the present invention, there is thus provided a crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by either addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  to  $X_2$  is 1:1.

In accordance with the present invention, there is also provided a release film comprising:

(1) a backing layer; and

(2) a release liner comprising a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by either addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  to  $X_2$  is 1:1.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an adhesive tape comprising:

(1) at least one backing layer;

(2) at least one adhesive layer; and

(3) a release liner comprising a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by either addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  to  $X_2$  is 1:1.

In accordance with the present invention there is further provided a method of production of a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether release film comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a solvent-free coatable crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer of from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is 1:1;

(b) coating said polyether on a substrate; and

(c) subjecting said coated polyether to a thermal or radiation source effective to crosslink said polyether.



### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The novel release coating of the present invention is comprised of a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by addition,  
5      condensation or ring opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer of from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is 1:1.

The perfluorinated polyether repeating units  $-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-$  used in the perfluorinated polyether of the present invention are known in the release coating art as disclosed in U.S. Patent  
10      Nos. 4,321,404; 4,472,480; 4,567,073; 4,820,588 and 4,830,910, each herein incorporated by reference. In the  $-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-$  repeating unit  $a$  represents an integer of from 1 to 4 and  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000.

The polyether can be crosslinked by reaction of terminal functional groups  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  by condensation, addition or ring opening reactions. The functionalized perfluorinated polyether of  
15      the present invention is a self-crosslinkable polyether.

The requisite crosslinking reaction can occur by means of condensation (either thermal or photoinitiated), cationic (either thermal or photoinitiated) reaction and/or free radical (either thermal or photo initiated) reaction.

The choice of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  permits the requisite crosslinking to occur with the proviso that  
20       $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different. The use of different terminal functional groups encourages "chain extension" polymerization reactions to occur as opposed to "network/ ladder-type" polymerization reactions. The choice of terminal functional groups enables one skilled in the art to tailor the relative reactivity of the terminal groups and control the morphology of crosslinking. This enables the ultimate release characteristics of the crosslinked polyether to be tailored to a  
25      specific application.

U.S. Patent No. 4,472,480 at column 4, line 15 provides that the perfluoropolyether disclosed therein have an average number of identical terminal functionalities within the range of 1.5 to 2.0 to provide effective covalent bonding. By contrast, the present invention requires the

use of different terminal functionalities in a ratio of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  to be 1:1 in order to provide a cohesive coating in a more effective manner.

Exemplary terminal functional groups  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  which may be employed include but are not limited to (meth)acrylate, epoxy, vinyl ether, propenyl ether, alkoxy silane, isocyanate, hydroxyl, amine, acid, etc. The chemical linking groups that are employed to attach the terminal groups  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  to the perfluorinated polyether are not critical to the practice of the claimed invention and can be readily determined by one skilled in the art. Examples of useful chemical bonds/linkages include but are not limited to ester, urea, amide, urethane, ether and sulfide. With respect to the specific terminal groups to be employed, the choice of complementary terminal groups may be determined by one skilled in the art. For instance, isocyanate terminal groups will crosslink with hydroxyl and amine groups. Acid terminal groups will crosslink with hydroxyl, epoxy and amine groups. Epoxy terminal groups will crosslink with hydroxyl groups. By way of example, a hydroxyl-terminated perfluorinated polyether will crosslink with an epoxy-terminated perfluorinated polyether.

Exemplary  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  terminal functional groups that may be employed in the present invention include:

(A)  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Si}(\text{OR})_p$ , where  $m$  is an integer from 1 to 6,  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 3 and  $q$  is an integer from 0 to 2; where  $(\text{OR})$  is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein  $R$  is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_1$  wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $\text{R}_2$  is a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon; and

(B)  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and  $-\text{C}-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Si}(\text{OR})_p$  where  $m$  is an integer from 1 to 6,  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 3, and  $q$  is an integer from 0 to 2; where  $(\text{OR})$  is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein  $R$  is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_1$  wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $\text{R}_2$  is a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon.





readily determine suitable radiation/photoinitiator conditions. Acrylate and methacrylate terminated perfluorinated polyethers can be crosslinked in the presence of free radical initiators. Depending upon the initiator, either thermal or radiation curing may be used to initiate the reaction. Alkoxy silane terminal groups on perfluorinated polyethers can be crosslinked by thermal means in the presence of a suitable catalyst.

By way of example, the ambifunctional polymer (5) above has an acrylic terminal group at one end and a propenyl ether group at the other. These two terminal groups react by different mechanisms, namely, free radical and cationic, thereby enabling one to perform sequential reactions at the two ends. The ability to control the chemistry in this way enables one skilled in the art to control the morphology and in turn control the release properties of the coating.

Two terminal groups of the ambifunctional polymer (e.g., acetoacetate-ether or imide-ether pairs) can form a donor-acceptor charge transfer complex and therefore react with each other on exposure to UV radiation in the absence of a photoinitiator. This ambifunctional polymer is stable as long as it remains protected from UV radiation. Reference is made to ambifunctional polyethers (3) and (7) above in this regard. This strategy mitigates the undesirable contamination from photoinitiator fragments in the production of ultra clean release coatings. Additional examples of donor-acceptor pairs that form charge transfer complexes can be found in U.S. Patent No. 5,446,073.

While the perfluorinated polyethers of the present invention are self-crosslinkable, an external crosslinking agent may also be employed whereby crosslinking can also occur between the perfluorinated polyether and the crosslinking agent each having functionally compatible terminal groups. Exemplary  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  terminal groups for use in connection with reaction with a crosslinking agent include epoxy, hydroxyl, amine, acid isocyanate, (meth)acrylate, ester groups, etc. Complementary functional terminal groups on the crosslinking agent include alcohol, acid, epoxy, isocyanate, (meth)acrylate, aziridine and amine functionalities. Exemplary crosslinking agents may be di- or multi functional.

The identity of the crosslinking compound is not critical to practice of the claimed invention, as a variety of crosslinking compounds may be employed.

The crosslinking compound may be defined by the formulae

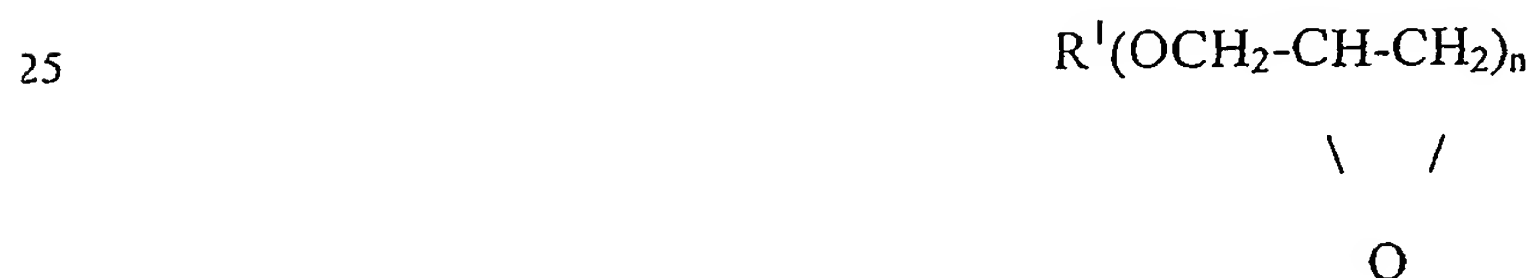
5  $Z-(R_3)-Z'$ ,  $Z-(R_4)-Z$ , as well as the following crosslinking compounds:

$Z-(R_3)-Z$ ,  $Z-(R_4)-Z$ ,  $Z-(R_5)-(R_6)-(R_7)-(R_8).....(R_9)-Z$ ,  $Z-(R_3)-Z'$ , or  $Z-(R_4)-Z'$  wherein  $Z$  and  $Z'$  are  
 10 a functional group such as an alcohol, acid, epoxy, isocyanate, (meth)acrylate, aziridine or amine  
 capable of reacting with terminal groups  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  on the perfluorinated polyether, and  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  
 $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  are spacer groups the identity of which is not critical. For instance, the  
 spacer groups may be alkylene groups defined by the formula  $(CR_{10}R_{11})_p$  where  $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  may  
 be independently hydrogen and  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl and  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 10.

15 Crosslinking compounds useful in the present invention include organic compounds  
 having an oxirane ring, a hydroxyl group, an acid group, an isocyanate group, or an amine group  
 as functional groups polymerizably by ring opening or condensation.

Exemplary epoxy-containing crosslinking compounds include but are not limited to those  
 which contain cyclohexene oxide groups such as the epoxycyclohexanecarboxylates, such as 3,  
 4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3, 4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate, 3,4-epoxy-2-  
 20 methylcyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxy-2-methylcyclohexane carboxylate, bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)  
 adipate and bis(3, 4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl) adipate.

Epoxy-containing materials which are particularly useful in the practice of this invention  
 include glycidyl ether monomers of the formula

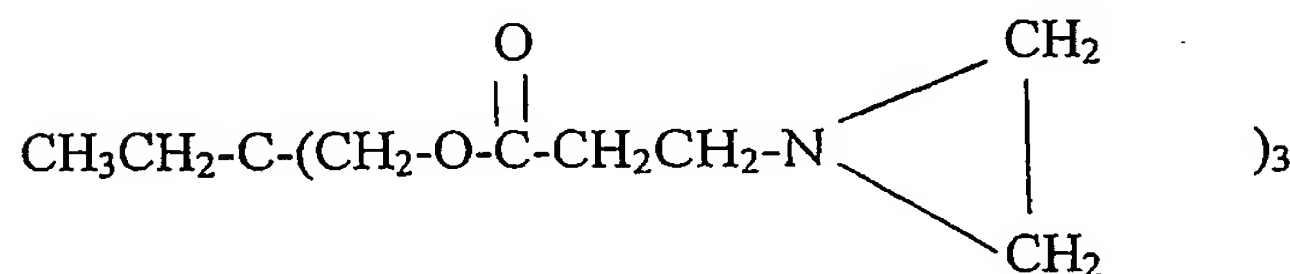


where R' is alkyl or aryl and n is an integer of 1 to 6. Examples are glycidyl ethers of polyhydric phenols obtained by reacting a polyhydric phenol with an excess of chlorohydrin such as epichlorohydrin (e.g., the diglycidyl ether of 2,2-bis- (2,3-epoxypropoxyphenol)-propane). One skilled in the art can readily determine the identity of suitable epoxy compounds for use in the present invention. Reference is also made to the disclosure of U.S. Patent Nos. 3,117,099 and 3,018,262, herein incorporated by reference.

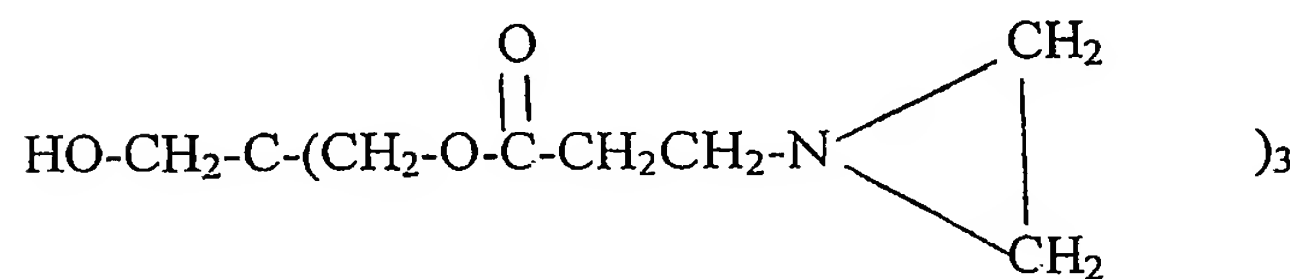
Other crosslinking compounds comprise di or higher functional amines, and organic compounds having isocyanate (NCO) groups polymerizable by condensation reaction initiated by thermal means. Organic compounds belonging to the class of aziridines are also effective crosslinking agents which react by ring opening and initiated by thermal means. Di and multifunctional acrylates can effectively crosslink with complementary functional groups present on the perfluorinated polyether by way of Michael reaction.

Exemplary crosslinking compounds include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Trimethylolpropane-tris(beta-(N-Aziridinyl)propionate)

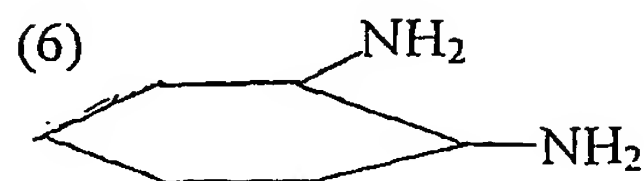
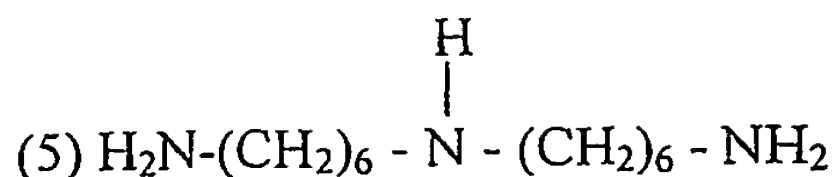


(2) Pentaerythritol-tris-(Beta-(N-Aziridinyl)propionate)



(3) Desmodur BL 3175 A (Bayer) (a blocked aliphatic polyisocyanate based on hexamethylene diisocyanate)

(4) Desmodur BL 4265 (Bayer) (a blocked aliphatic polyisocyanate based on isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI))



The molar ratio of crosslinking compound (if employed) to perfluorinated polyether in the release layer ranges from about 1:0.25 to about 1:150, and preferably from about 1:0.25 to about 1:1.

Various modifying substances may be formulated into the perfluorinated polyether composition. Such optional modifying substances include but are not limited to fillers, silicone release resins, fluorinated ethers and non-ionic surfactants of the formula  $\text{HO}-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{RH}$  where R is  $(\text{CH}_2)_m$  where n ranges from 1 to 20 and m ranges from 1 to 30. The addition of such compounds serves to alter the surface energy character of the release film in order to tailor its properties. Such compounds can be employed in an amount in the range of from 0.001 to 30% by weight. Fillers may also be added to reduce the cost of the expensive perfluorinated polyether composition. Exemplary fillers include a wide variety of mineral or polymeric fillers, such as polytetrafluoroethylene powder or talc.

The perfluorinated polyether composition of the present invention may also include up to 70% by weight of a crosslinkable difunctional perfluorinated polyether wherein both terminal functional groups are identical, and/or up to 70% by weight of a crosslinkable monofunctional perfluorinated polyether having only a single terminal reactive group. When such additional reactive components are present, a mixture of the polyethers is initially formed and subsequently caused to crosslink.

Formulations containing the perfluorinated polyether of the present invention may be prepared in the absence of a solvent. The 100% solid formulation is coated on a substrate using a roll coating or slot die technique. The coating is exposed to a thermal or UV/electron beam source for a period of time sufficient to result in crosslinking of the perfluorinated polyether itself (or with any crosslinking compound that may be present) whereby a release layer is formed.

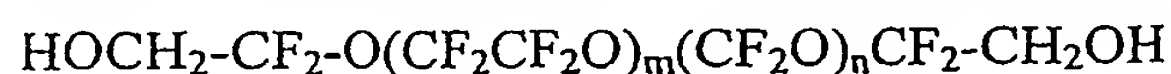
Exposure to the thermal or radiation source will generally range from about 1 second to 10 minutes, depending upon the type of the reactants and the initiator/catalyst employed, the thickness of the coating to be cured, etc. The release coating may be formed simply by forming a mixture of the crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether and optionally an external crosslinking compound in association with the initiator/catalyst, coating the mixture onto a backing material, and exposing the coating to a heat/radiation source for a time sufficient to form a cohesive release coating.

In the present invention the term "radiation" means light rays, such as ultraviolet rays, or ionizing radiation such as an electron beam. Thermally initiated reactions in the presence of a suitable catalyst can also be performed.

The invention is further described in the following examples, which are intended to be merely exemplary of the invention and not limiting in scope.

### EXAMPLE

An ambifunctional perfluorocarbon was produced by the following method. 1 Kg. of  $\alpha, \omega$  dihydroxyperfluoropolyether (mw = 2000) having the formula:



was placed in a container. 123.5 grams of 3-(triethoxysilyl)propylisocyanate of the formula:



was added to the container. 11.2 grams of TYZOR AA (DuPont) was added as a catalyst. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and then allowed to sit. The progress of the reaction was followed by FTIR. An ambifunctional perfluoropolyether was obtained after about 2 hours.

A typical coating formulation was made by dispersing 660 grams of EST4 (Solutia Technologies) in 2950 grams of the ambifunctional perfluorinated as prepared above. The formulation was coated on a polyester substrate and cured at 320°F for one minute to give a cohesive coating.

The release liner of the present invention can be employed in conjunction with an adhesive such as a pressure sensitive adhesive in the form of an adhesive tape. The identity of the



adhesive which is employed is not critical to practice of the present invention and any adhesive can be employed in the tape of the present invention. By way of example, suitable adhesives include but are not limited to adhesives based on polyacrylates, polyvinyl ether, diene rubbers, butyl rubber, butadiene-acrylonitrile polymers, styrene-isoprene block copolymers, ethylene-propylene-diene polymers, styrene-butadiene polymers, poly-alpha-olefins, ethylene vinyl acetate, polyurethanes, polyamides, epoxy compounds, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, polyesters, silicone polymers, etc. One skilled in the art can readily determine the identity of an acceptable adhesive.

A variety of backing materials can also be employed without restriction. For example, a variety of polymeric films may be employed as the backing film. Exemplary polymeric films include polyvinyl chloride, vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymer, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer, vinyl chloride-acrylic acid copolymer, polyvinylidene chloride, polyolefins such as polyethylene or polypropylene, polymethyl methacrylate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyamide, polyimide, polyamideimide, polyesters' such as polyethylene terephthalate, polycarbonate, polyurethane and cellulose acetate. A variety of non-polymeric films such as paper substrates may also be employed with advantage if desired.

Low surface energy materials such as the perfluorinated polyether of the present invention are difficult to adhere to a substrate. Therefore the perfluorinated polyether of the present invention may be coated on a primed substrate to promote adhesion of the perfluorinated polyether to the substrate. Titanium metal compounds/complexes and zirconium metal compounds/ complexes can be used as primer for promoting adhesion. Exemplary primers include a wide variety of compounds such as ethyl titanate, propyl titanate, isopropyl titanate, tetra butyl titanate, 2-ethylhexyl titanate, octylenglycol titanate, isostearyl titanate, titanium acetylacetonate, triethanolamine titanate, zirconium lactate, zirconium, glycolate, propyl zirconate, tetra butyl zirconate, triethanolamine zirconate, zirconium propionate, and zirconium acetate.

In a typical procedure, a polyester film was coated with a solution of tetra butyl titanate to provide a thin layer (less than 2  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of dry primer coating. The substrate prepared in this way was then used as a substrate for the perfluorinated polyether formulation.

The adhesive tape of the present invention may take many forms. The release layer may  
5 be formed on one surface of a suitable backing material, with an adhesive layer being formed on the opposing surface of the backing material. The release layer may be formed on both sides of the backing material, with a layer of adhesive being formed on the exposed surface of one of the release layers. Alternatively, the release layer may be applied to a layer of adhesive which is formed on the backing material. Still further, the adhesive layer may be applied to a release layer  
10 which is itself applied to the backing layer. Other embodiments may be apparent to those skilled in the art and which fall within the scope of the invention.

The adhesive tape of the present invention may be formed by conventional means. To form the release liner, a reaction mixture of the perfluorinated polyether having the requisite functional terminal groups  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  and optionally crosslinking compound together with  
15 initiator is coated on a suitable backing layer and caused to react in the presence of a suitable thermal and/or radiation source. Alternatively, the release liner may be formed by coating a mixture of suitably functionalized self-crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether and a suitable initiator on a backing layer and caused to react in the presence of a suitable thermal and/or radiation source. An adhesive tape may be formed by lamination of the thus-formed release  
20 liner to a preformed laminate of adhesive on a backing material, whereby the release coating is applied to the adhesive layer. Alternatively, an adhesive layer may be coated onto one or more surfaces of the release liner, with a second release liner optionally subsequently being applied to the adhesive layer to form a tape comprised of an adhesive layer sandwiched between two backing layers and two release layers. Still further, an adhesive layer may be coated onto one  
25 surface of a release coating of a laminate comprised of a backing layer sandwiched between two release layers. Additional embodiments may be apparent to those skilled in the art yet still fall within the scope of the present invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by either addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer from 1 to 4, wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is 1:1.

2. The perfluorinated polyether of claim 1 wherein  $n$  ranges from 1 to 200.

3. The perfluorinated polyether of claim 1 wherein  $a$  is an integer from 1 to 4.

4. The perfluorinated polyether of claim 1 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are selected from the group consisting of epoxy, hydroxyl, amine, hydrogen, acid, imides, acetoacetate, alkoxy silane, (meth)acrylate, ester, vinyl ether, propenylether, and isocyanate groups.

5. The perfluorinated polyether of claim 1 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are

$-CH_2OH$  and  $-CH_2OC(O)NH(CH_2)_m\overset{(R_2)_q}{\underset{|}{Si}}(OR)_p$ , where  $m$  is an integer from 1 to 6,  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 3 and  $q$  is an integer from 0 to 2, where (OR) is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein  $R$  is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $-C(O)R_1$  wherein  $R_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $R_2$  is a  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon.

6. The perfluorinated polyether of claim 1 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are

$-CH_2OH$  and  $-C-NH-(CH_2)_m\overset{(R_2)_q}{\underset{|}{Si}}(OR)_p$  where  $m$  is an integer from

1 to 6,  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 3, and  $q$  is an integer from 0 to 2, where (OR) is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein  $R$  is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5

carbon atoms and  $-C(O)R_1$  wherein  $R_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $R_2$  is a  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon.

7. A release film comprising:

- 5 (1) a backing layer; and
- (2) at least one perfluorinated polyether release layer, said release layer comprising a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by either addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000,  $a$  is an integer of from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is 1:1.
- 10

8. The film of claim 1 wherein said release layer comprises the reaction product of said perfluorinated polyether and a crosslinking compound.

- 15 9. The film of claim 8 wherein the molar ratio of crosslinking compound to perfluorinated polyether ranges about 1:0.25 to about 1:150.

10. The film of claim 8 wherein the molar ratio of crosslinking compound to perfluorinated polyether ranges about 1:0.25 to about 1:1.

20

11. The film of claim 7 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are selected from the group consisting of epoxy, hydroxyl, amine, hydrogen, acid, imides, acetoacetate, alkoxy silane, (meth)acrylate, ester, vinyl ether, propenylether, and isocyanate groups.

25

12. The film of claim 7 wherein one of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is an epoxy group.

13. The film of claim 7 wherein said perfluorinated polyether is self-crosslinked.

14. The film of claim 7 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are

-CH<sub>2</sub>OH and -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(O)NH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>Si(OR)<sub>p</sub>, where m is an integer from 1 to 6, p is an integer from 1 to 3 and q is an integer from 0 to 2, where (OR) is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein R is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and -C(O)R<sub>1</sub> wherein R<sub>1</sub> is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein R<sub>2</sub> is a C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon.

15. The film of claim 7 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are -CH<sub>2</sub>OH and

-C-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>Si(OR)<sub>p</sub>, where m is an integer from 1 to 6, p is an integer from 1 to 3, and q is an integer from 0 to 2, where (OR) is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein R is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and -C(O)R<sub>1</sub> wherein R<sub>1</sub> is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein R<sub>2</sub> is a C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon.

16. The film of claim 7 further including a filler.

17. The film of claim 7 wherein said release layer further comprises up to 70% by weight of a crosslinked difunctional perfluorinated polyether having identical terminal functional groups and up to 70% by weight of a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether having a single functional terminal group.

18. An adhesive tape comprising:

- (1) at least one backing layer;
- (2) at least one adhesive layer on said backing layer; and
- (3) at least one perfluorinated polyether release layer, said release layer comprising a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_aF_{2a}O)_n-X_2$



where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer of from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is 1:1.

5 19. The tape of claim 18 wherein said release layer comprises the reaction product of said perfluorinated polyether and a crosslinking compound.

20. The tape of claim 18 wherein the molar ratio of crosslinking compound to perfluorinated polyether ranges from 1:0.25 to 1:150.

10 21. The tape of claim 20 wherein the molar ratio of crosslinking compound to perfluorinated polyether ranges from 1:0.25 to 1:1.

22. The tape of claim 18 wherein one of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is an epoxy group.

15 23. The tape of claim 18 wherein said perfluorinated polyether is self-crosslinked.

24. The tape of claim 18 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are selected from the group consisting of epoxy, hydroxyl, amine, hydrogen, acid, imides, acetoacetate, alkoxy silane, (meth)acrylate,  
20 ester, vinyl ether, propenylether, and isocyanate groups.

25. The tape of claim 18 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are

$$\begin{array}{c} (R_2)_q \\ | \\ -CH_2OH \text{ and } -CH_2OC(O)NH(CH_2)_mSi(OR)_p \end{array}$$

where  $m$  is an integer from 1 to 6,  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 3 and  $q$  is an integer from 0 to 2, where (OR) is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein  $R$  is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $-C(O)R_1$  wherein  $R_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $R_2$  is a  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon.

26. The tape of claim 18 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and  
 $-\text{C}-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_m \text{Si}(\text{OR})_p$  where  $m$  is an integer from  
 $(\text{R}_2)_q$

5 1 to 6,  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 3, and  $q$  is an integer from 0 to 2, where  $(\text{OR})$  is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein  $\text{R}$  is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_1$  wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $\text{R}_2$  is a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon.

10 27. The tape of claim 18 wherein said release layer is adjacent said backing layer.

28. The tape of claim 18 wherein said release layer is adjacent said adhesive layer.

29. The tape of claim 18 where said release layer includes a filler.

15 30. The tape of claim 18 wherein said release layer further comprises up to 70% by weight of a crosslinked difunctional perfluorinated polyether having identical terminal functional groups and up to 70% by weight of a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether having a single functional terminal group.

20 31. A method of production of a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether release film comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a solvent-free coatable crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether, the polyether defined by the formula  $\text{X}_1-(\text{C}_a\text{F}_{2a}\text{O})_n-\text{X}_2$  where  $\text{X}_1$  and  $\text{X}_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a polymer by addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction,  $n$   
 25 ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer of from 1 to 4, and wherein the ratio of  $\text{X}_1$  and  $\text{X}_2$  is 1:1;

(b) coating said polyether on a substrate; and

(c) subjecting said coated polyether to a thermal or radiation source effective to crosslink said polyether.

32. The method of claim 31 wherein n ranges from 1 to 200.

33. The method of claim 32 wherein a is an integer from 1 to 4.

34. The method of claim 31 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are selected from the group consisting of epoxy, hydroxyl, amine, hydrogen, acid, imides, acetoacetate, alkoxy silane, (meth)acrylate, ester, vinyl ether, propenylether, and isocyanate groups.

35. The method of claim 31 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are

$-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Si}(\text{OR})_p$ , where m is an integer from 1 to 6, p is an integer from 1 to 3 and q is an integer from 0 to 2, where (OR) is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein R is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_1$  wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $\text{R}_2$  is a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon.

36. The method of claim 31 wherein  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and  $-\text{C}-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{Si}(\text{OR})_p$  where m is an integer from 1 to 6, p is an integer from 1 to 3, and q is an integer from 0 to 2, where (OR) is a hydrolyzable moiety wherein R is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_1$  wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is a hydrocarbon having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and wherein  $\text{R}_2$  is a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon.

37. The method of claim 31 wherein said polyether is subjected to electron beam radiation.

5 38. The method of claim 31 wherein said release layer further comprises up to 70% by weight of a crosslinkable difunctional perfluorinated polyether having identical terminal functional groups and up to 70% by weight of a crosslinkable perfluorinated polyether having a single functional terminal group.

10 39. The method of claim 31 wherein said substrate is coated with a solution comprising an adhesion promoter selected from the group consisting of ethyl titanate, propyl titanate, isopropyl titanate, tetra butyl titanate, 2-ethylhexyl titanate, octylenglycol titanate, isostearyl titanate, titanium acetylacetonate, triethanolamine titanate, zirconium lactate, zirconium glycolate, propyl zirconate, tetra butyl zirconate, triethanolamine zirconate, zirconium  
15 propionate, zirconium acetate and mixtures thereof prior to said polyether being coated on said substrate.





(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
10 January 2002 (10.01.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/02668 A3**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: C08G 65/00,  
C09J 7/02, C08G 65/336

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/21143

(22) International Filing Date: 3 July 2001 (03.07.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
09/609,385 3 July 2000 (03.07.2000) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ADHE-  
SIVES RESEARCH, INC. [US/US]: 400 Seaks Run  
Road, Glen Rock, PA 17327 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): MALIK, Ranjit  
[IN/US]: 3615 Rimrock Road, York, PA 17402 (US).

(74) Agent: HELLWEGE, James, W.; Birch, Stewart, Ko-  
lasch & Birch, LLP, P.O. Box 747, Falls Church, VA 22040-  
0747 (US).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,  
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,  
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,  
SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,  
ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian  
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European  
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,  
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,  
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:  
13 June 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: AMBIFUNCTIONAL PERFLUORINATED POLYETHERS

(57) Abstract: A novel crosslinkable ambifunctional perfluorinated polyether is provided wherein the polyether is defined by the formula  $X_1-(C_2F_4O)_n-X_2$  where  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are different functional terminal groups which are capable of forming a crosslinked perfluorinated polyether by addition, condensation or ring-opening reaction, and  $n$  ranges from 1 to 2000 and  $a$  is an integer of from 1 to 4. The mole ratio of  $M_1$  and  $X_2$  is 1:1. A release film may be formed from the cross-linked perfluorinated polyether.

WO 02/02668 A3

# INT NATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern Application No  
PCT/US 01/21143

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 C08G65/00 C09J7/02 C08G65/336

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 7 C08G C09J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 739 923 A (AUSIMONT SPA) 30 October 1996 (1996-10-30) example 7 claims 13,14	1-4, 31-34
X	EP 0 731 125 A (AUSIMONT SPA) 11 September 1996 (1996-09-11) page 13 compound (XI)	1-4
X	WO 96 31546 A (GRIFFITHS MADELEINE CLARE ;LAYCOCK BRONWYN GLENICE (AU); CHEONG ED) 10 October 1996 (1996-10-10) claims 1,5	1,2,4
	--- -/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the prior art or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*Z\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 January 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/02/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

O'Sullivan, T

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/21143

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 098 698 A (MINNESOTA MINING & MFG) 18 January 1984 (1984-01-18) cited in the application claims 1,5 ---	1-39
A	EP 0 393 263 A (MINNESOTA MINING & MFG) 24 October 1990 (1990-10-24) cited in the application claims 1,6 page 8 -page 10 compound XIV ---	1-39
A	EP 0 433 070 A (MINNESOTA MINING & MFG) 19 June 1991 (1991-06-19) cited in the application examples 1,7 ---	1-39
A	US 4 820 588 A (BRINDUSE STEVEN P ET AL) 11 April 1989 (1989-04-11) cited in the application  claim 1 table 1 column 19 -column 20 column 17, line 60 -column 18, line 10 -----	1,5,6,8, 14,15, 18,25, 26,31, 35,36

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 01/21143

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0739923	A	30-10-1996	IT MI950855 A1	28-10-1996
			AT 194635 T	15-07-2000
			DE 69609240 D1	17-08-2000
			DE 69609240 T2	01-03-2001
			EP 0739923 A2	30-10-1996
			US 5948478 A	07-09-1999
EP 0731125	A	11-09-1996	IT MI950474 A1	10-09-1996
			AT 202790 T	15-07-2001
			AU 699409 B2	03-12-1998
			AU 4794696 A	19-09-1996
			CA 2171229 A1	11-09-1996
			DE 69613610 D1	09-08-2001
			EP 0731125 A1	11-09-1996
			ES 2158965 T3	16-09-2001
			JP 8259882 A	08-10-1996
			US 5959058 A	28-09-1999
			ZA 9601922 A	12-09-1996
WO 9631546	A	10-10-1996	AT 184029 T	15-09-1999
			AU 703423 B2	25-03-1999
			AU 5333996 A	23-10-1996
			BR 9604944 A	09-06-1998
			CA 2214537 A1	10-10-1996
			DE 69604060 D1	07-10-1999
			DE 69604060 T2	16-03-2000
			DK 819143 T3	27-03-2000
			WO 9631546 A1	10-10-1996
			EP 0819143 A1	21-01-1998
			ES 2136984 T3	01-12-1999
			GR 3031642 T3	29-02-2000
			JP 11503182 T	23-03-1999
			NO 974581 A	24-11-1997
			NZ 305359 A	29-03-1999
			US 5962611 A	05-10-1999
			ZA 9602658 A	04-10-1996
EP 0098698	A	18-01-1984	AU 570003 B2	03-03-1988
			AU 1647483 A	03-01-1985
			BR 8303542 A	14-02-1984
			CA 1214361 A1	25-11-1986
			DE 3373666 D1	22-10-1987
			EP 0098698 A2	18-01-1984
			HK 97490 A	30-11-1990
			IN 160818 A1	08-08-1987
			JP 1678739 C	13-07-1992
			JP 3040754 B	19-06-1991
			JP 59022983 A	06-02-1984
			KR 9109279 B1	08-11-1991
			MX 162445 A	10-05-1991
			SG 69690 G	23-11-1990
			US 4567073 A	28-01-1986
			ZA 8304829 A	28-03-1984
EP 0393263	A	24-10-1990	US 4830910 A	16-05-1989
			EP 0393263 A1	24-10-1990
			DE 68928102 D1	10-07-1997
			DE 68928102 T2	11-12-1997

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 01/21143

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0433070	A	19-06-1991	AU 632869 B2	14-01-1993
			AU 6669890 A	20-06-1991
			BR 9006319 A	24-09-1991
			CA 2030221 A1	15-06-1991
			DE 69025151 D1	14-03-1996
			DE 69025151 T2	19-09-1996
			EP 0433070 A2	19-06-1991
			ES 2081949 T3	16-03-1996
			JP 3009744 B2	14-02-2000
			JP 3258863 A	19-11-1991
			KR 178513 B1	01-04-1999
			US 5306758 A	26-04-1994
US 4820588	A	11-04-1989	US 4743300 A	10-05-1988
			US 4981727 A	01-01-1991
			AU 600300 B2	09-08-1990
			AU 7735587 A	03-03-1988
			CA 1339575 A1	09-12-1997
			DE 3751104 D1	06-04-1995
			DE 3751104 T2	12-10-1995
			EP 0259980 A2	16-03-1988
			ES 2068184 T3	16-04-1995
			JP 63083134 A	13-04-1988
			ZA 8706453 A	26-04-1989